

Main street near Atkinson's pork-house, were set on fire and burned down.

But the worst features of the day occurred in the Eighth Ward. Our information obtained there was almost entirely from members of the Know-Nothing party. We took their testimony because we were determined no man should charge us with exaggeration.

Our visit was first to the Court House, where we found the corpse of Francis Quinn, who had been shot, and then burned at the age of his own horses. He was a man who, for twenty-five years, had been a resident of Louisville—who had labored for her welfare and prosperity—who had done more to build up the lower end of the city than any other man—was a quiet, inoffensive old man, known only to be loved and respected. But he was guilty of two unpardonable crimes, he was born in Ireland and was a Catholic—yes, three crimes—his brother was a priest.

At the Court House were also the burned and charred remains of a man and woman locked in each others arms—her head thrown between his breast and arm, as if to protect her face from the devouring flames, so that she could not get out of the way.

On Chapel street we found the body of old man Barrett, who lived on Main above Eleventh, but who had said to have been the man that shot young Graham. He was shot in the forehead, badly bruised about the chin, and was then hung.

Two sons of Mr. B. Long, who kept a food store corner of Main and Eleventh, were shot dead while running after their brother who had been taken to jail.

Mr. Theodore Rhodes, a young man of much promise, and said to be a Know-Nothing, was shot and killed innocently. Also Mr. Wm. Graham, who about an hour before his death had been talking with a gentleman in our office, and who had expressed his detestation of such proceedings, remarking that he was going home.—He was shot without provocation, and I as we are informed was a Know-Nothing. He boarded at the corner of Main and Chapel streets.

A boy whose name we did not learn, was shot as he ran out of a private alley. A man named Ray was also shot at the corner of Market and Chapel. Melvin Scott, a Know-Nothing, was wounded in the arm by a slug—not dangerous.

A man whose name we could not learn, while running away from the scene was shot with ten balls, and his son beaten nearly to death. Mr. Sam. Hannaman was said to have been stabbed by his stepson; but we did not hear of his death.

The mob set fire to the houses at the corner of Main and Eleventh, and there were then destroyed on the north side mostly bricks; two frames on the south side; one frame on Eleventh below Main, and two frames in the alley below Main.

It was reported as a means of inciting the mob to demolish the house that there were 13 kegs of powder in one of them. If so, it must have been a queer kind of powder not to have exploded while the houses were burning down. Another charge, which is probably true, is that from one house opposite Chapel street young Graham was shot, and that from the other houses shots were fired at persons passing in the street. Our only evidence is that of Know Nothings, and we think they told the truth.—One house at the corner of Chapel has several shot marks in the window-shutters, down stairs.

Some bones were found in one of the cellars, and it is generally believed that in the six or seven cellars no less than twenty or thirty were buried or burned, for the bones were full and not more than half were known to be killed or escaped. These houses belonged to Mr. Quinn.

The people were all leaving that neighborhood who could possibly get away. Mr. Joseph Allison, said to be an Irish Protestant, but not known what his politics, was shot and killed. He and his wife had hid themselves under a box, but were dragged out.

As we went up Jefferson street yesterday we saw it completely deserted. From Preston street east, not a business house was open, except here and there one door; nobody to be seen except now and then a woman.

A scene of greater desolation in the midst of a large city we have never seen. The people are moving out of the city as rapidly as they can obtain conveyances; we have no doubt that before this night a thousand persons—quiet citizens—have left the city. This is foolish; but we cannot blame any one for leaving a place where he feels himself in hourly danger of losing his life.

Yesterday there was considerable excitement in some portions of the city. An Irishman named Myers, came out of an alley between Fourth and Fifth on Market, having in his hand a gun. He was immediately chased—dropped his gun and ran. Was chased to Fourth street into Mr. Ford's grocery, but not until after he had been struck on the head three or four times with clubs. He cowered down behind the counter, but the mob searched him and found a pistol which they took away. He was taken to jail, of course, followed by a crowd hooting and yelling; and has since died of the injuries he received. It was said that he was not above—How do you vote? I did not with distinctness get his answer, when he was struck, and staggered; got upon his feet, and passed through the crowd, dealing out to his assailants some heavy blows. He was soon overpowered, and while in the act of throwing him over the banisters, Capt. L. H. Rousseau ran up, grasped the man, and saved him from further violence. Here permit me to say, from years of acquaintance, I have ever regarded Capt. Rousseau as a highly honorable and brave man; but never until last Monday did I fully appreciate this noble worth. His deeds of daring through-

out the day were most worthy his well known character.

From 2 o'clock until the close of the polls I received but one or two votes; in fact, I may say from the time the polls were taken in the forenoon I got but few votes. I gave yellow tickets to two whom I believed to be my friends to carry through the crowd. They went in, discarded the yellow, and voted the Democratic ticket, for which I saw them knocked down on leaving the court house, and no arrest made for these outrages.

Between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., I called on from 30 to 40 of my friends, and urged them to go to the polls, promising to protect them, but to no purpose. Most of these voters are by birth Americans, and all respectable and orderly citizens engaged in business. There are (if I am correctly informed) some 28 of my friends on Jefferson street, between Fifth street and Third, including three in the house of W. H. Johnston, Esq., also James McCullough, Esq., who did not or would not vote, in consequence of the disorder at the polls. But the most inhuman of all the acts of the day was reserved for the afternoon. A gang of rowdies had in keeping and tow a poor man all bloody, taking him to jail—for what offense I know not. As they rushed past my door I went out after them. When nearly opposite the southeast corner of the court house, a genteelly dressed foreigner, I believe an Irishman was coming up the yard. He turned out to give the pass to the mob, when a part of them cried out, "Move the d—d foreigner!" and in a moment he was knocked down and beat almost to a jelly. One of the demons cried out for a hatchet to cut off his head, &c. One had a pitchfork, whom some present stated he stuck into the poor man. At this moment Wm. G. Stewart, Esq., the generous and humane lawyer, having just come into town, ran into the crowd, pushed them right and left, and cursed them for a set of scoundrels, &c. This was the most unprovoked attempt to murder a poor unoffending man I ever beheld.

There were many more outrages committed, such as knocking down and kicking Mr. Cudmore into the door of my store, at which time Hon. W. P. Thompson was struck, in an attempt to rescue Mr. Cudmore; an assault attempted on Mr. Hampton, an honorable and good man, &c. As I did not witness the origin or commencement of these and other cases, I leave them for others to detail.

Permit me, in conclusion, to say I pen the above with feelings of sorrow, mingled with the most painful regrets. No man can feel much less express the horror I have felt at these bloody occurrences; nor can I ever think of these scenes without a shudder. If I have uttered one untruth or done a particle of injury to any man or party in the above, I beg he will call upon me and convince me of it, and I pledge my honor as a man to publicly correct it. I will be in November next a citizen of Louisville twenty-five years. Many of my best friends are among my political opponents—gentlemen whom the good and wise of all parties respect; nor have they thought the less of me for being a Democrat. If other evidence were wanting to prove this fact, their hearty support in recording their suffrage for me on Monday last ought to suffice. I venerate religion; I have no feelings of animosity against any order; nor can I believe religion was given to man to quarrel and fight about, but to escape to a better and happier world after death. My Democracy, founded as I firmly believe it to be upon the Constitution of the United States, with an abiding confidence in all constitutional acts of Congress, and a desire to act as honestly and fairly my part in all the business and social relations of life, at this time, and thus far, forms the whole sum and substance of my religion. Hence I can never be arrayed against any Order, or do knowingly any party injustice. Respectfully, THOS. M. HICKS.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10, 1855.

That famous man and clever (both in the English and American acceptance of the word) gentleman, John C. Breckinridge, has purchased Basswood Island, one of the groups of Apostle Islands in Lake Superior, and intends erecting a summer residence thereon. We do not know that it is the intention of Major B. to leave Kentucky. It is fame and fortune will always attend one so gifted.—*Courier.*

The Case of Alleged Rape at Auburn. The American of the 8th inst., has the testimony elicited at the examination on Monday up to the adjournment, when the case was put over to Friday. The complainant, Laura Van Hooser, testifies that she went into Dr. Sanford's office on Sunday P. M., July 29, to get something for a sore arm; that Dr. S. gave her a mixture to drink, soon after which she remembers nothing until the next morning, when she awoke in the bed of the Doctor's back office with only one garment on and very sore and lame. She also testifies that both Dr. Sanford and Dr. Hamilton threatened to kill her if she told where she staid that night. She was afraid to go home, and took the cars and came to Catshill, where a sister lives. The defence called Dr. Taber, whose office adjoins that of Dr. Sanford. His testimony bears somewhat against that of Miss Van Hooser. The American adds: After the proceedings of yesterday closed, and an adjournment of the investigation was effected until Friday next, a most disgraceful and riotous spirit manifested itself. It seemed to have been aroused through a mistaken idea on the part of the populace that the defendants would escape from the clutches of justice. The mob gathered in much force, and was only satisfied when Drs. Sanford and Hamilton were lodged in jail.

Diabolical Outrage by a Negro.—We were yesterday informed of the particulars of a diabolical outrage perpetrated on a young woman on Saturday evening, a short distance below Wood's run, on the line of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, by a negro whose name we suppress for the present, in order not to defeat the ends of justice. The young lady resides near Kilbuck, and had been up in town during the day, attending market, returning at an early hour in the evening, she took the omnibus as far as Wood's run, and from there concluded to walk home, as she knew her brother was a short distance ahead, and hoped to overtake him before arriving there. She had proceeded a considerable distance on her way, when she observed a negro following her closely a few yards behind.—As the road was lonely, she became alarmed at his pertinacious pursuit, and commenced running, at which the scoundrel quickened his pace, and soon came up to her. He first seized her by the dress, but this tearing loose in his grasp, he clutched her with both hands round the throat, and choked her until she was almost insensible, when he threw her to the ground, with great violence, and accomplished his infamous purpose. The poor girl was rendered completely insensible by the brutal treatment she received; when she recovered, the black hearted villain had fled. The unfortunate victim made her way slowly home, related her story, and the father and brother started out in search of the scoundrel, but were sorry to add did not succeed in arresting him. On Sunday, information was received of his whereabouts, and every hope is entertained that he will yet be found.

The girl is of prepossessing appearance, about twenty years of age, and is of a respectable family. She is still suffering very severely from her injuries. Pittsburgh Post.

A SLAVE CASE IN NEW YORK.—Mr. J. H. Thompson, of Georgia, on a visit with his family to Fort Edward, Washington county, was cited to appear before Judge Gibson, soon after his arrival and produce the person of an alleged slave Emily, complained of as in possession of said Thompson. Mr. T. appeared, having with him a colored girl about 20 years, and answered to the complaint that she was not restrained of her liberty, but had been informed previous to starting upon the journey that she would be free to leave him if she desired upon arriving in the free States—that she had no desire to leave him, but preferred to return to her southern home. No one appearing to prosecute the writ, the Judge discharged the same. The girl Emily had not been consulted previous to the preferment of the complaint.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRINTERS.—The following is reported as a true message from a certain individual now in the "Spirit World," as we have been told: Sprit of John Smith? R.—Are you happy. R.—Yes, in all but one thing. R.—What is that? S.—I left the world without calling on the printer as I promised. O, if I could but return to the earth, I would do— R.—Do what? S.—Call on the poor printer, and pay him them four dollars, but it's too late. R.—No! send a message to your once fond, dear wife to pay it for you and then you will be happy. S.—Yes, yes! Tell her if she wishes me to enjoy eternal happiness, to go at once and discharge that debt, and everlasting bliss is mine. R.—I will do as you bid me.

A message is despatched to Widow Smith, informing her of the sufferings of her late husband, on account of not making his peace with the printer. She answers that she will go at once, pay the man of types and ask his forgiveness for the poor dear Smith. R.—I sent a message as you bid me to your wife, and she is, ere this, on her way to the friend you had forgotten whilst on earth. S.—O, joy unspeakable. R.—She has seen the printer and paid him. S.—Happy! happy! am I!!! The above is a warning to you who will not heed the call of the "man of types." You may, like Smith, die and suffer the same pangs of remorse. If you wish to enjoy everlasting bliss hereafter, make your peace with the printer.

THE "KINK."—Riding through one of our country villages, a short time before our annual election, we chanced to meet a boy with books, slate, &c., under his arm, whom we recognized to be a Protestant clergyman's son, of the village—when the following dialogue ensued: "Well, my son, have you been to school to-day?" "I don't know, sir." "You don't know! but what makes you answer thus?" "Oh, my mother says I must follow example of my pious father; and that is the way he answers when she asks him about the Know Nothing party, and she says he don't lie, because he says there is a kink in it."

"But, when I asked you if you had been to school, you said you did not know. Now, is that the truth?" "Oh, there is a kink in it; they don't call it a school—they call it the Academy."

Truly, thought I, that is a young American, and no mistake.

The Connersville (Ind.) Times relates the following distressing case of suicide and infanticide, which occurred near that place recently: A

lady named Shurtan, who resided in Posey township, this county, got up a few mornings since, and taking her child, about one year old, repaired to a pond, where she succeeded in drowning both herself and child.

The cause assigned by her husband for her conduct is that she was insulted a short time since by a rowdy in the neighborhood by the name of Tom Smith, since which time she has evinced a deranged state of mind. Her husband had watched her for some time, fearing that she would commit some dreadful act, but on the morning mentioned she arose very early and escaped from the house while he was asleep. The bodies have been recovered.

CATHOLIC INFLUENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.—Maryland, the first State where the Roman Catholic church gained a footing, now contains eight hundred and seven Protestant churches, and only sixty-five Catholic congregations. In Florida the Catholics early made settlement. Now there are one hundred and seventy Protestant and only five Catholic churches! Louisiana was settled by the Catholics, who now have fifty-five churches in the State, while the Protestants have two hundred and forty-seven congregations. In Texas, the Catholics were the first sect in point of time; they now have thirteen churches, but the Protestants report three hundred and seven societies in the State. The number of Episcopal, Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches are nearly the same throughout the country, but each of the three denominations have about one-eleventh of the number of the Methodists, scarcely one-eighth that of the Baptists, and not one-fourth that of the Presbyterians. The entire Protestant population of the country, compared with that of the Catholic, is about twelve to one.

Boston Transcript.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.—We have returns from every county in the State, mostly official, but in some cases merely reported. According to the returns received at Frankfort, the total vote stands thus:

	Morehead.	Clark.
78 counties, official	61,225	53,071
25 counties, reported	1,787	5,644
	63,012	58,715
Morehead's majority	4,297	

SPRATT'S Hermetical Self Sealing Can.

THESE Cans may be used year after year. The directions for preserving fruit and vegetables accompany the Cans. The mode is so simple that an ordinary House Servant or child ten years of age can make no error.

These cans are recommended by Geo. D. Proctor above all others, they have also been thoroughly tested by Prof. Vanell of Louisville the past season, who says they answer fully and perfectly the purpose for which they are intended.

THOS. S. BARKLEY & CO. Sole Agents for Scott Co. Aug. 16, 1855-26-17.

SPICES! & C.

CINNAMON, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Allspice, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Long Pepper, EXTRACTS—Lemon, Vanilla, Nutmeg, Peach, Almonds, Pineapple, Celery, Strawberry, Raspberry.

THOS. S. BARKLEY & CO. Aug. 16, 1855-26-17.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday the 18th day of the present month, I WILL sell to the highest bidder without reserve, the tract of Land containing about

67 ACRES,

the same recently purchased of Judge Finnell adjoining the Lands of Dr. Howard Smith Esq. and Rev. Ryan Stevenson, supposed to be the best tract of its size in Ky. Also:

SEVERAL LIKELY NEGROES at the same time. Sale to take place on the premises commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.; also the Hemp and Wheat on said tract of Land.

J. A. McHATTON. Aug. 16, 1855-26-17.

Queen City State Works, WM. HUDDART.

NO. 6. COLUMBIA STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND WALNUT. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

I AM NOW MANUFACTURING Rail Road Depot, Hay, Stock or Floor and Platform.

of all sizes, also Druggist and Bank Scales, Brass and Iron Booms, counter Scales &c., &c. which I warrant of superior workmanship and materials; I would call particular attention to my Iron Lever Hay and Stock Scales.

All communications promptly attended to. Aug. 16, 1855-26-2m.

Transylvania Law School, Lexington Ky.

THE Winter Session of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in October next and continue five months.

GEORGE ROBERTSON, L. L. D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, Jurisprudence, and the Law of Govt.

FRANCIS K. HUNT, Professor of the elementary Principles of the Common Law, Criminal, Commercial and National Law.

GEORGE B. KINKADE, Professor of the Practice of Law, including Pleading and Evidence, and the Law of Contract.

TERMS.—Matriculation fee \$5, Graduation fee \$10, each Professor's Ticket \$25. Communications may be addressed to either of the Professors. Lexington, Ky., 1855-24-54.

I WISH TO SELL A LARGE NUMBER OF Pianos in the next two weeks, and will offer the same at great inducements to purchasers as I have during three or four months past. The country is being blessed with an abundant harvest, and I hope our country friends will no longer refrain from indulging their families with a first rate Piano. Cincinnati is undoubtedly the largest Piano and Meteloon market in the West, and there is no place in the country where they are so low as here. For purchasers have, therefore, a much better opportunity to select an instrument suited to their taste than by purchasing where the assortment must be limited. My stock is at present very large, and now inviting arriving weekly from the best manufacturers in the country. Please call at 75 West Fourth street. W. F. COLEBURN. Piano and Meteloon Dealer. Aug. 16, 1855-29-17.

Knocking John Bull Off Harlem Bridge.

HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.

THIS INVALUABLE COMPOUND, so fully appreciated by the American people, is gaining wide celebrity, and has become permanently established the best and most effective medicine of the day. Certificates daily pouring in from all parts of the States, and the affidavits now received there is help when every other remedy proves a failure. It is a medicine which for years proved a source of misery and agonizing torture, readily yielding beneath its irresistible influence and countless families rendered happy and cheerful by its extraordinary efficacy. If you want the pure and genuine Sarsaparilla, that which is as different and superior to Bull's, Blackwell's, Fox's, &c., as the Sun is to the Moon, or any other compound, as one thing is capable of being to another, then take Hurley's, for out of thousands of cases scattered through Alabama, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri, and Kentucky, it has never in a single instance been known to fail, and will cure beyond all doubt.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Scrofula or Kings Evil, Affections of the Bones, Syphilis, Debility, Habitual Constipation, Erysipelas, Pulmonary Diseases, Liver Complaint, Piles, Female Irregularities, Fistula, Skin Diseases, Disordered Kidneys, and as a great and powerful Tonic, purifying the Blood and invigorating the entire System.

Unlike other compounds which, when first introduced, are said to possess medical qualities, but which, in reality, are nothing more than a mixture of concentrated fluid Extracts, this highly concentrated fluid Extract is prepared with the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge, entirely of vegetable substances, and warranted never to deviate in strength. The powerful machinery employed and care devoted in combination, together with the important fact that it is the only preparation in America containing Hepar Sulfuris, its root, establish beyond all doubt that it is the superior remedy. Its extensive popularity and wide spreading fame, coupled with unparalleled cures effected by its agency, have gained both public confidence and professional respect. Therefore, hereafter let it be understood, for the profits are so enormous and overwhelming to be questioned, that HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA is the most valuable and wonderful medicine ever offered to the world.

257 Main Street, corner Seventh and Great streets, Louisville Ky.

For sale by Druggists in this city and all through the United States.

PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE 6 BOTTLES FOR \$5.

LOUISVILLE, April 5, 1855.

Hurley's Sarsaparilla is what it is represented, and I believe it the most wonderful medicine before the public. Nothing under heaven could induce me to say so without proof of the strongest and surest kind; therefore I speak willingly and positively on the subject.

My daughter has been afflicted with skin diseases and stiffness of the joints for several years. I employed the principal physicians of this city, and they could not cure her. I then used your Sarsaparilla, not expecting it would do much good, but to my great astonishment, she rapidly got well, and, thank God, continues so. Had she been taking any other medicine, I would not give this certificate; but your Sarsaparilla, the only remedy employed, leaves no doubt of its medicinal qualities, and that it alone cured her. Signed, LUKE REYNOLDS.

Any person requiring the truth and honesty of this statement, will find me at my residence, corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, Louisville, Kentucky.

Dr. HURLEY—Sir: I have used your Sarsaparilla in Chlorosis, Amenorrhoea (Whites), and many other diseases connected with the female organization, and always found a happy result within a shorter space of time than is usually expended in the treatment. It is decidedly preferable as a general Tonic to Quinine, or preparations of Iron, and am fully satisfied it will become an established item in the Physician's recipe. Respectfully yours, ROBERT B. ABLETT, M.D.

Dr. THOS. A. HURLEY—Sir: From a knowledge of your Sarsaparilla, and through conviction that it is the best article manufactured I cordially adopt my name. DOCTOR REASON. Louisville, Jan., 1855.

Dr. HURLEY—Sir: My wife has been afflicted with indigestion for ten years, and could never get cured. Four bottles of your Sarsaparilla effectually removed her complaint. WM. ELDRIDGE. Louisville, March 10, 1855.

Having been engaged in the drug business for several years, I do not hesitate to pronounce Hurley's Sarsaparilla the best preparation now in use. GEORGE G. MULLIKIN. Owensboro, Ind., Nov. 28, 1854.

Dr. HURLEY—Sir: Your Sarsaparilla certainly deserves to supersede all other preparations of this medicine. Heretofore, the unsatisfactory results obtained from the use of Sarsaparilla, depend upon a want of skill in making proper selections from the different qualities found in our markets, and that which has been wanted in the form of a medicine has generally been prepared by ignorant, incompetent and mercenary quacks, which if containing any Sarsaparilla at all, was a very cheap and worthless article, and in the majority of instances left the sufferer in much worse condition than before taking it. Having tested your Sarsaparilla, I am pleased to say that it is free from the imperfections alluded to, and I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to the confidence of the profession and to the afflicted public, and feel perfectly satisfied they will realize everything from it that is to be derived from the use of Sarsaparilla. W. W. ROSS, M.D.

A Family Journal, emancipation, will be sent free to all parts of the Union. THOS. S. BARKLEY & CO., Agents, Georgetown Ky. Aug. 2, 1855-25-17.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL on the 6th day of Sept., 1855, sell to the highest bidder, the farm on which I now reside, it being a part of my father's old farm; said farm is 1 1/2 miles from Newtown on the road leading from Thompson's Mill to Oxford, and contains

93 ACRES,

and is a good situation for a small family. Also all my personal property, consisting of 10 ACRES OF CORN IN THE FIELD, 50 BUSHELS CLEAN WHEAT, 100 BUSHELS IN THE SHEAF, 100 BUSHELS IN THE STACK, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Also, Four Likely Young Negroes, 1 MAN, 1 WOMAN, 1 BOY & 1 GIRL. Terms.—The personal property will be sold on a credit of four months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, negotiable and payable in the Bank at Georgetown, for all sums over \$500, and under cash in hand. The land will be sold in three equal payments, one third the 1st of December next, and the remainder in one and two years thereafter. THOMAS GODDARD. Aug. 9, 1855-24-17.

Glass Jars & Bottles for Preserving.

A LARGE lot in store and for sale by THOS. S. BARKLEY & CO. Aug. 16, 1855-29-17.

THE HERALD.

INDEPENDENT—NOT NEUTRAL.
No Party but Truth. No Party but Justice.
HENRY B. FRENCH, EDITOR.
GEORGETOWN (SCOTT CO.) KY.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1855.

L. B. Dickerson, town, paid to No. 55, vol 11 2 00
James G. Jones, P. O. paid to No. 55, vol 11 2 00
W. B. Robinson, Little Eagle, paid to No. 19, vol 11 1 75
John T. Griffith, Oxford, paid to No. 25, vol 11 1 75
Capt. Wm. F. Johnson, Oxford, paid to No. 25, vol 11 1 75
S. T. Cannell, Little Eagle, paid to No. 25, vol 11 1 75

COUNTY COURT JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce Wm. P. JACOBS as an independent candidate for the office of County Court Judge at the ensuing election.
Aug. 23, 1855-26-26.

A Taste for Reading.

If a beneficent fairy, called to preside at the birth of a mortal, to endow with good gifts, and rich blessings—foremost among those gifts, and prominent amid them, should be a taste for Reading; from the full knowledge that such a gift would not only go far toward mitigating the carking cares, and vexing toils of life, but would also prove a source of happiness under every variety of circumstances.

Aye, says the sectarian priest, and bigoted layman, "give to your mortal, or immortal, a taste for religious reading [provided it be my own] and you secure his weal for this world and the next!"

"Nay, not so; let Science be the handmaid of your favored child," says the one-sided Professor of the Ologies; "give him a taste for the study of those ponderous tomes, which, revealing the wondrous mysteries of nature, naturally leads from nature up to nature's God; let a taste for mathematical research, teach the demonstration, and solving of all things, so that he may by rule and compass take the height, depth and breadth of all things!"

Save the human heart; the right culture of which is so essential to the acquisition of saving knowledge. "Now, dear darling fairy," says the sweet nymph, whose expressed or understood opinions, have with us no little weight, don't you go for to bother the brains of your bantling with any such stupid studies; but bestow, you dear enchantress, a love for Light Literature, prose, poetry, Travels, History, Tales, ay, even romances, provided they be well written and free from the dross of the too fashionable yellow covered literature of the day, &c., even a taste for the delightful nursery fables by which our infant days were charmed; and those veritable histories, in which Love, the ruler of the Universe, cruel mammas, inexorable Papas, lovely ladies, and gallant cavaliers carry with them the hearts of their readers.

Well dear friends we vote no split ticket; you all have our conservative suffrage; for no individual study would we give a taste, not even were that study the Bible itself, accompanied with sectarian religious reading, fearing to make our *protège a bigot*, that most sinful of all sinners! for all kinds and descriptions of judiciously written "black letter" would we give a taste, aye an earnest desire, so that our immortal should take up a child's story book, or you old newspaper [if nothing better could be had] and find something therein to interest; to pass away an idle hour, or soothe a troubled soul.

With a taste for reading how independent are we of society—or rather may we not enjoy society the wittiest, the wisest and the best? At neither trouble or expense do we call around us the gentle sponsor and holy Milton—if so inclined we moralize with the wise Addison and discourse on Philosophy with Locke, Paine and Bacon—if we be in the vein with those favored children of Genius, Shakespeare, Byron, Burns, and other guests of the renown; we may luxuriate in the delights of Poesy and in her charmed haunts and halls may revel in joys for more exquisite than were enjoyed in this far famed "Halls of the Montezumas!"

Without the toil and fatigue attendant on travel, we can, by the aid of this same taste for Reading, plunge into the vast and cool Savanahs of the Brazils, and the Indies, these, with the eyes of imagination (more richly endowed than are the natural organs of the body) we may gaze on the gorgeous plumaged birds, on brilliant hued flowers, and rare tropical fruits clothed in dyes of purple and scarlet, bathed in golden light, and reflecting silvery hues—From thence with the giant's even league boots [their material the never failing ever yielding gutta percha of imagination] we cross to those far Arctic Regions where dwells perpetual snow and ice, and where the mysteries of nature, so dear to the brave and adventurous may be perpetually encountered.

And all this rich and varied enjoyment to be had with no greater trouble than with book in hand, to seek the shades of one's garden bower in summer, or the coolest nook of the ingle side in Winter; and then there the beneficent fairy's gift exercising, we call around us the wise and witty; the brave, the humorous, the pathetic and sublime; such company as "kings have sought, and seeking, honored."

Permit then your daughters to read, and coo your sons to do the same; and our word for it, unless their books have been chosen with a strange perversity, you will find the minds, manners and heart of your "little ones" (the men and women of the future) to be benefited in every way by the cultivation of a Taste for Reading.

Owing to the pressure of other important business we have been unable, this week, to pay much attention to our editorial columns, our prompt paying patrons, we are aware, will find a bundance of excuses for us; the slow-to-pay and delinquent patrons, are respectfully informed that if they will come forward and pay up, they may withdraw their boasted patronage! for truth to say, it is mainly owing to their neglect or dishonesty that we have to act as pressman, compositor, machinist, roller boy and devil! to the neglect of our editorial duties! Provided they pay up, we can cheerfully say, "Bless them let them go!"

The price of Meat, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, and every description of produce appears to be depreciating from day to day. We bought fine beef the other day for 6 cents per pound, and equally fine potatoes for 30 cents per bushel; other articles of similar character, equally cheap in proportion. Verily we have arrived at the long expected "good time coming!"

Mr. Editor: Some weeks ago I read an editorial in your paper, relative to the murder of an infant by its mother; the sentiments of your article, breathing a spirit of pure Charity, rare as beautiful; gave rise to the following impromptu, which is at your service if you think it possesses merit enough for a place in your paper.

Respectfully, &c.

'Go and Sin no more.'

"And the Seribes and Pharisees brought unto him a woman taken in adultery. Now Moses commanded that such should be stoned; and Jesus said, 'He that is without sin among you, let him cast the first stone at her.' And they being convicted by their own consciences, went out, even unto the last. Jesus said to the woman, 'Hath no man condemned thee?' and she said, 'No man, Lord.' Then Jesus said, 'Neither do I condemn thee: go, but sin no more!'"—Gospel of St. John.

She stood before the Lord of Life, A guilty and polluted thing; Whilst loudly her accusers cried, "Thou art an Adulteress! here we bring!"

Oh! word of healing—word of shame, Woman to be applied to thee! Can he who made the spirit clean, Ere wash that stain of guilt from thee?

He scorn'd her not—that holy one—As meek, abased she bent the knee, He pitying gaz'd—and mildly said, "Where is the one accuseth thee?"

They are not here—do none accuse! Conscience convicting all impure! Neither do I condemn thee then "Go thou in peace—but sin no more!"

Oh righteous judge! oh blessed words! To each a source of promise and joy, Sinners forsake their evil ways, Jesus will save, and not destroy.

The Result in the State.

We forbear to cumber our columns with the details of the State election for Governor again until we can give the full official report.

Official returns have been received from all the counties in the State, except Powell, Harlan, Letcher, Perry, Pike, Floyd, and Johnson, and reported returns have been received from these. Counting all these returns as received, and they foot up as follows:

	MOREHEAD.	CLARKE.
1st District.	5954	9199
2d "	7825	6163
3d "	7433	5709
4th "	6611	6682
5th "	6619	7169
6th "	5377	6760
7th "	6966	4351
8th "	7215	5440
9th "	7539	6263
10th "	7377	7075
	68916	64711
	64711	
	4205	

See advertisement of Messrs. Harcourts; they are in the receipt of a large and very superior stock of fresh family Groceries, &c.; which, together with their varied stock on hand, forms a complete assortment of house-keeping articles as any house in their line. In business transactions, as we know from experience, they are clever and accommodating gentlemen, who sell low for cash or to punctual customers upon short time. Their tobacco is not to be excelled, and their large and choice brands of cigars are eminently deserving of puff! Give them a call.

COUNTY COURT JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce B. T. THOMPSON as a candidate for Judge of the Scott Circuit Court, at the ensuing election.
August 23, 1855-26-26.

A GOOD CLASS OF EMIGRANTS.—The emigrants arriving daily at New York, principally from Germany, are said to be of a class superior to any that have reached this country for many years, in intelligence, industry, and wealth. The New York Post of Saturday says that, since Castle Garden was opened as a depot for emigrants, 2,670 have landed there, bringing with them from abroad \$228,675 63 in cash, beside various other articles of personal property. It is computed that, if the immigration during the ensuing six months should equal in number the emigration during the past six months at this port, the amount of property introduced into the country from this source would be about \$12,000,000.

By a new Post Office arrangement, the writing, printing, or embossing of anything except the address, on the envelope containing a circular, subjects the package to letter postage, and such circulars will not be forwarded unless the full letter rate is pre-paid. All envelopes, therefore, with the name of the corporation or business printed thereon, are not allowed to pass with circulars unless at letter postage. Merchants would do well to remember that only plain envelopes will pass muster.

We commend to the reader's particular and earnest attention the article from the New York Tribune upon the election murders in this city. It presents the points at issue in a most concise and forcible manner, and being the opinion of a leading journal unembarrassed by local or sectional prejudices, should as it will carry great weight.

Messrs. Pollard, Prather & Smith, hatters of Louisville, have an advertisement in another column, to which we wish to direct the attention of those who wish to procure anything in their line cheaply and on accommodating terms; their establishment is one of the most extensive and best supplied in the city of Louisville; and they are accommodating clever gentlemen in whom implicit confidence may be placed. Orders from a distance will be promptly and carefully filled by them.

See Sam Keene's advertisements, if you wish to know where to procure Flour, Meal, Coffee, Sugar, and every thing in the Grocery line, on the best terms. He is constantly renewing his stock, and is ever willing to trade, on the best terms. Groceries for marketable produce.

RETURN OF A PATRIOT.—Mr. John Gilman, an American who was sent Van Dieman's Land, for being connected with the Canadian disturbances of 1838, has been liberated by the British Government, and has returned to his home after a captivity of seventeen years.

The most numerous sect in the United States is the Methodist; the second the Baptist, and the third the Presbyterian. The first has church accommodations for over four millions of worshippers; in other words, the Methodists have houses of worship for one-sixth of the entire population. The Baptists have accommodations for more than three millions, and the Presbyterians for more than two. The fourth sect, in the extent of its accommodations, is the Congregational.

LEXINGTON FAIR.—The sixth annual fair of the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held on their grounds, near Lexington, on the second Tuesday in September, continuing four days.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION.—The New York Tribune gives a table showing that the 1,655 foreign immigrants who arrived at that port from Europe on the 2d, 3d and 6th inst., brought with them in their own money \$72,095, and adds that the great majority of these people now go right off West with plenty of means to defray their traveling expenses, and something left to begin the world with when they reach their destination.

Boats from New Orleans are not permitted to land at either Nashville or Vicksburg.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States, meets in Baltimore, about the middle of next month.

The Elizabethtown Intelligencer has run up the name of Garrett Davis for President and J. O. Putnam, of New York, for Vice President. The Georgetown Herald supports the same ticket.—*Countryer.*

Beg pardon, friend Walter; there is no truth in the latter part of your statement. We scorn that soft impeachment.

William B. Reed, a distinguished Whig in Philadelphia, has come out with a letter against Know Nothingism. So has Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana.

POTATOES.—Almost unbounded as is the crop of wheat this season, that of potatoes promises to be still greater. From the Eastern, Western, and Middle States, and the British Provinces, there are everywhere where the same—there was never such a year for potatoes.

Judge Pettit of Indiana, finding, probably, that the just freedom of the Press was not a thing to be trifled with, has removed the files against the Lafayette papers for contempt, growing out of the publication of testimony in a case in which he had sat.

POPULATION OF BUFFALO, N. Y.—The population of Buffalo, New York, is shown, by the recent census, to be 74,000, instead of the 50 or 55,000, which the papers in that city have been claiming.

Talbot's official majority in the fourth Congressional district is 15. We understand that Mr. Fox intends to contest.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20. About \$1,000 has been already raised here for the relief of the sufferers by fever in Virginia. This morning five Sisters of Charity started for Norfolk to act in the capacity of nurses.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20. The fever is rapidly increasing. Deaths during the past week 517, including 304 by fever.

BAKERS' PROFITS.—It is estimated that a barrel of flour, made into bread by the bakers in this city, costs the consumer full \$2.00. In view of the fact that a barrel of flour costs about \$9, this may be said to be a high price for the process of baking.

[Boston Traveler.]

Markets.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

August 23, 1855.

Remarks.—Considering that this is usually the dull season of the year, the market has been active in most departments. The largest business has transpired in groceries, which has partaken of a speculative character, owing to an advance in sugar, coffee, and molasses throughout the country. Raising has also advanced and there is no stock on hand. There is great scarcity of hogs and pork, and a further upward tendency. The flour market continues steady and we notice some heavy shipments from this to Pittsburgh. The falling off in the shipments last up to this time as compared with former years, the belief of a great demand from Europe, has given confidence to holders. Corn continues firm and will probably remain so until the new crop comes in. Oats have declined largely. Our quotations supply only to wholesale traders. For readers to hear this particularly in mind.

Bagging and Bale Rope.—Range from 15¢ to 16¢ for the former and 65¢ to 85¢ for the latter being 16 and 15¢.

Cheese, Butter, and Eggs.—Western Reserve Cheese at 15¢; Sales of Indiana butter at 12¢ 1/2 to 14¢ 1/2. Eggs at 10¢ 1/2 to 11¢.

Canned and Sperm.—Sperm candles 42¢. Star in lots 50¢, 5¢ off, and for cash 75¢ per cwt. off. Sales of old 155¢ per lb. in lots. We quote soap at 40¢, according to quality and quantity, with the usual discount in the trade.

Flour and Grain.—By the day and ad valorem flour is selling at \$2.00 to \$2.50. The millers are giving 1¢ off wheat. Corn continues firm dealers pay 60¢ to 65¢ and from store we quote 55¢ to 60¢. Oats have declined to 25¢ to 30¢, and yesterday a contract for 100 bushels for future delivery was made by a dealer at 20¢. From warehouses they are selling at 18¢ to 20¢. Barley we quote at 50¢ to 55¢, bran and shorts at 10¢ to 15¢ and ship-stuff at 8¢ to 10¢.

Freight.—Sugar the transactions exceed 5000 lbs and prices have ranged from 10¢ to 12¢, the bulk of the business being at 11¢ 1/2 for fair to fully fair, and so for primes. In this is now selling at 11¢ 1/2 to 12¢ to the country. There is also a corresponding advance in crushed, refined, and clarified sugar.

Hemp.—The upward movement in this article continues and about 700 bales have been taken during the week at \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bale.

Hay.—From the levees most timothy brings 15¢ to 16¢.

Hides.—We quote 10¢ to 11¢ for dry salted at 180° country first 100 lbs. Dealers are paying to the butchers 6¢ for green hides and for hides from the country 50¢ to 60¢ according to quality.

Wool.—We quote 10¢ to 11¢ for 60, other sizes in proportion.

Iron and Lead.—Nothing has been done in iron. Small lot of mess for shipment South on orders amount \$417 1/2 lbs. In bacon, the principal transactions have been 5000 shoulders at 30¢, 25 cash clear sides at 11¢, and small sales of country hams at 10¢ to 11¢. Refined sides are now quoted at 10¢ to 11¢. Sales of 1,000 kegs lead, which 40¢ sold in one lot at 11¢ and the remainder in lots for shipment at 11¢.

Seeds.—Flexseed \$1.40 & bushel; striped blue grass 75¢ and clover 1 1/2, and 1 1/2, and 1 1/2. Salt.—Kansas salt at 40¢, retail lots at 45¢. Tobacco.—100 lbs. and 50 lbs. and 25 lbs. and 10 lbs. and 5 lbs. and 2 1/2 lbs. and 1 1/2 lbs. and 3/4 lb. and 1/2 lb. and 1/4 lb. and 1/8 lb. and 1/16 lb. and 1/32 lb. and 1/64 lb. and 1/128 lb. and 1/256 lb. and 1/512 lb. and 1/1024 lb. and 1/2048 lb. and 1/4096 lb. and 1/8192 lb. and 1/16384 lb. and 1/32768 lb. and 1/65536 lb. and 1/131072 lb. and 1/262144 lb. and 1/524288 lb. and 1/1048576 lb. and 1/2097152 lb. and 1/4194304 lb. and 1/8388608 lb. and 1/16777216 lb. and 1/33554432 lb. and 1/67108864 lb. and 1/134217728 lb. and 1/268435456 lb. and 1/536870912 lb. and 1/1073741824 lb. and 1/2147483648 lb. and 1/4294967296 lb. and 1/8589934592 lb. and 1/17179869184 lb. and 1/34359738368 lb. and 1/68719476736 lb. and 1/137438953472 lb. and 1/274877906944 lb. and 1/549755813888 lb. and 1/1099511627776 lb. and 1/2199023255552 lb. and 1/4398046511104 lb. and 1/8796093022208 lb. and 1/17592186044416 lb. and 1/35184372088832 lb. and 1/70368744177664 lb. and 1/140737488355328 lb. and 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The Election Murders.
The editor of the New York Tribune has been studying all the stories of the recent bloodshed and arson in this city, and comes to the following understanding of the case:

We have published every statement, no matter upon which side, which seemed calculated to shed light upon the origin and character of the late deplorable riot connected with the Louisville election.

These statements seem to establish beyond controversy the following points:

1. That the Mayor, Council and Police of Louisville were affiliated with the Know Nothings, well known on all sides to desire the success of their ticket, and that the polls, inside and out, were controlled by that party.

2. That it was manifest before the election that the full vote could not be polled unless both parties cordially united in securing the utmost facilities for rapid and uninterrupted voting.

3. That the Anti-Know Nothing organization, in view of these facts, appeared before the day of election to the Know Nothing committees for a united and cordial effort to secure reasonable access to the polls to every legal voter, but the overture was unceremoniously repulsed.

4. That the polls were surrounded before and after they were opened by formidable bodies of the midnight Order, known to and communicating with each other by means of secret signs and passwords, who allowed voters who had "seen Sam" to pass in, while they excluded those who could not give the required signals, but especially those whose garb or speech proclaimed them of foreign birth.

5. That this game was played so openly that it early became obvious that the votes of the great body of the adopted citizens could not be polled; and a remonstrance against it by the Hon. William P. Thompson was resented by personal violence. The Hon. William Preston, the present Whig Representative in Congress from that District and the anti-Know Nothing candidate for re-election, upon visiting the polls and seeing that the adopted citizens could not exercise their right if at all without subjecting themselves to violence and outrage, advised them to make no further attempts to vote, but let the election go by default.

6. That many of the adopted citizens, strongly excited by their virtual disfranchisement and indignation at the outrageous conduct of the Know Nothings on and off the election boards, doubtless infuriated also by the liquor which flows too freely on such occasions, commenced a riot by attacks on those whom they knew or supposed to be Know Nothings, firing into the streets and killing and wounding several persons.

7. That these riotous outbreaks were repelled by the more numerous and better armed Know Nothings, who attacked the houses from which shots were alleged to have been fired, not merely with guns but with torches, burning down whole blocks of Irish dwellings and shooting those whom the flames drove thence, until some ten or fifteen Irish or Germans were shot or roasted.

8. That the Catholic Cathedral and the offices of the Anti-Know Nothing journals were barely saved from destruction at the hands of the armed, infuriated mob by the most strenuous exertions of the Mayor, and other prominent Know Nothings—the attack on the Cathedral being stimulated by the usual falsehood that the Catholics had arms stored therein—a lie which the Mayor officially contradicted.

We believe the foregoing embodies every fact essential to a clear understanding of the case. There is doubtless reason for the fact that this was by far the most tragic and bloody election riot ever known in this country. Even the fracas that marked the outbreak of Nativism at Philadelphia in 1844 was less destructive.

When men are banded by a common agreement that a part of our voting population ought not to be entitled to the right of suffrage, it is a very natural presumption that they will endeavor to give force to this conviction.

FOR SALE,
A SLENDID FAMILY CARRIAGE,
BUT very little worn, and in perfect order. It will be sold at a bargain, and on good terms. Apply at the Coach Factory of H. & J. Clarke, corner of Main and Clinton streets, July 29, 1855-22-4f.

GEORGETOWN ACCOMMODATION
AND
EXPRESS LINE.
I LEAVE GEORGETOWN for Lexington, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Returning leaves Lexington for Georgetown the evening of the same day at 8 o'clock P. M. Fare each way, 75 cents. The undersigned is Agent for

ADAM'S EXPRESS:
which, together with all other business connected with the transmission of packages, money, &c., promptly and faithfully attended to upon reasonable terms for

CASH.
A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
ALEX. HAWKINS,
Owner and Driver.

"THAT CROWD"
WHO buy cheap, good, white meal, are advised that 300 bushels have just been received at the Provision Depot of

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. S. DRIGGS.
RECENTLY announced that he is permanently located at Lexington, and will be pleased to receive his friends, and former patients, at the office of Dr. Driggs & Driggs, on Short Street, near the corner of the city hall, and that all work entrusted to their care will be skillfully and judiciously performed.

WANTED.
THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID IN CASH OR GROCERIES for either of the above articles by

July 29, 1855-4-4f.



AYER'S PILLS,

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Hæmorrhoids, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammation, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c., &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates acrimony and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is the true time to take Ayer's Pills, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable disorders which lead the heathen all over the land. Hence a reliable family physician is the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the eminent gentlemen to whom we are indebted for certificates for this medicine, are:

PROF. VALENTINE MORT, the distinguished Surgeon of New York City.

DOCT. A. A. HAYES, Practical Chemist of the Port of Boston, and Geologist for the State of Massachusetts.

DR. L. MOORE, M. D., an eminent Surgeon and Physician, of the City of Lowell, who has long used them in his extensive practice.

C. C. SOUTHWICK, Esq., one of the first merchants in New York City.

C. A. DAVIS, M. D., Sup't and Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital, at Chelsea, Mass.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred such names, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but we have been so far from convincing the certificates of these eminent public men is shown in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete medicine for the cure of all bilious diseases. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. In the Cherry Pectoral, the medicinal virtues of every medicine is heightened with more or less of acrimony and injurious qualities, by each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the rest is waste and obnoxious. In the Pills, the medicinal virtues are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a sure, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formula by which both my Cherry Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If however there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known? Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mystery.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral, pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their compositions were more meritoriously made by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal system to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their regular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see the wrapper on the box.

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June 11, 1855-10-4m. o. w.

GUTTA PERCHA OIL POLISH.

H. R. FRENCH, DEAR SIR: Be pleased to accept the accompanying bottle of Gutta Percha, test its qualities and let us hear the result.

We understand it to be an excellent article for Greasing and Polishing Boots, Shoes, India Rubber, Harness, Cuirasses, Tops, &c.

affording a polish equal to PATENT LEATHER, and rendering the leather pliant, preventing its cracking, while at the same time it is impervious to water. We also consider it a complete polish for Furniture, Carriages, &c., &c., completely shining them from rust. We are sole agents for the sale of the Gutta Percha Polish in this town.

HARCOURTS.

Gentlemen:—In response to the foregoing note, I take pleasure in stating that I have given the Gutta Percha Polish Oil a fair trial, and find it to be a most excellent article for the polishing and preservation of leather; and I cannot doubt, from the result of a slight trial, that it is equally well adapted for polishing furniture, carriages, &c. It is evidently an article, the qualities of which, we know will cause it to be highly appreciated by the public, for its utility, convenience and utility combined with economy.

Respectfully,
H. R. FRENCH.

Another of the Same Sort
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STEWART'S NEBRASKA!

A PREPARATION of Neatsfoot Oil and Calomel Ivory Dust, for preserving the Leather, rendering it soft and pliable, and producing the most brilliant Jet Black Polish, equal to Patent Leather. WARRANTED NOT TO RUB OFF ON THE PANTALOONS.

July 29, 1855-22-4f.

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Going into Sam

Keene's after Flour

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HE MUST BE SELLING OFF AT

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No. You see he keeps a great

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Merchants do not, and

I am told he is

"HARD UP"

on account

of the times and has

to sell cheap to get

Cash to pay

his debts.

DON'T HE TRADE FOR

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Yes Sir—Wants a lot badly

now, and anything else in

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April 12, 1855-7-4f.

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